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**AL SMITH ELECTED GOVERNOR BY A
TERRIFIC LANDSLIDE.**
The verdict of the polls is in.
SMITH is elected Governor; MILLER
is turned down.

The voters of New York have ex-
pressed themselves definitely, positi-
vely in favor of the man of political
genesis for manager of the State's
affairs for the next two years.

The significance of the vote goes
much further than its relation to
Governor MILLER. It says with im-
pressive emphasis that the sound
thinking, conscientious business man
who ruthlessly cuts out waste in the
operation of the State's business,
is not wanted in the public service of
the great Empire State.

A popular cry, a bitter criticism,
in America is that our big men, the
men of leadership and outstanding
constructive genius, outstanding
managerial genius, insistently and
persistently refuse to take public
office, insistently and persistently
refuse to take up the burdens of
public service. This is generally true.

It is not true, however, of NATHAN
L. MILLER, than whom the country
has no better and no abler man, no
more sincere man, no more cour-
ageous man.

MILLER was dragged into running
for Governor in 1920. He had no
desire for political indorsement or
political position. He had done his
bit in the public service as a Justice
of the Supreme Court and a Judge
of the Court of Appeals and had now
come into his own in his profession
and was recognized as one of the very
foremost lawyers of the State, recog-
nized as one of the very soundest men
of the State.

Again this year MILLER was com-
pelled by his party to run for the
Governorship and to run on his
brilliant record in the management
of the State's affairs. This service to
the State was at great personal sacri-
fice to MILLER. He is not a rich man.
With his large family he had only
begun to accumulate money when he
was elected to the Governorship. He
could not afford to take the office, but
he took it as a further personal con-
tribution to the public service. He
has given faithfully the best there is
in him to the State.

The story of NATHAN L. MILLER as
Governor, great Governor that he is,
considered in respect of yesterday's
landslide vote against him, is not cal-
culated to inspire our ablest men
with zeal for public office, and this is
the pity of the whole thing.

While no man in a fight likes to
lose, nevertheless the decision of yester-
day's election so far as concerns
Governor MILLER is enormously to his
advantage. And but for the disap-
pointment of the moment that decision
will bring to him great personal
satisfaction.

Considered in the large sense THE
NEW YORK HERALD in all sincerity
congratulates Governor MILLER on the
decision of Tuesday's ballots. And in
the same sincerity THE NEW YORK
HERALD congratulates AL SMITH on his
splendid personal victory, an over-
whelming indorsement at the hands
of the citizens of New York.

Throughout the campaign THE
NEW YORK HERALD has said that AL
SMITH made a good Governor as Gov-
ernors go. With the fine example of
MILLER's matchless administration
before him, AL SMITH should be a
better Governor in his second term
than he was in his first term. But if
AL SMITH does some of the things
he said in his campaign he would do
it elected he will certainly be a
worse Governor than he was in his
first term—a very much worse Gov-
ernor.

While THE NEW YORK HERALD
throughout the campaign advocated
Governor MILLER's election and
throughout the campaign opposed the
election of AL SMITH, it will never-
theless indorse and support Governor
SMITH in all meritorious work as
strongly and as readily as it would
have indorsed and supported Gov-
ernor MILLER in meritorious work if
he had been re-elected.

And conversely, THE NEW YORK
HERALD will oppose Governor SMITH

as strongly and as readily in acts
that it cannot indorse quite as it
would have opposed Governor MILLER
in acts it could not indorse had he
been re-elected.

The Ways of Tidal Waves.

Political landlides and tidal waves
account for everything. AL SMITH's
enormous popularity swept in his
State ticket, though far behind his
colossal majority, but at that with
plurality for all his running mates
that in ordinary years would be dum-
found.

It carried along COPELAND for the
United States Senate still further be-
hind the head of the State ticket and
yet out of sight of the Calder vote.

But with all that swirl and sweep
wrenching so many political vessels,
great and small, from their moorings,
AL SMITH did not carry both branches
of the Legislature. He did not utterly
demolish New York's delegation in the
House of Representatives in Congress.

He left many minor strong-
holds safe and sound.

It was a landslide, but it had its
limitations, as even a plurality of
half a million must have its limita-
tions, as indeed WARREN G. HARDING's
plurality of a million and more had
its limitations two years ago when
some Democratic strongholds were
saved out of the wreck.

These are the ways of political
landlides and tidal waves.

Red Russia Fools Itself.

The fourth annual congress of the
Third International is now in ses-
sion at Petrograd. It will listen to
the usual stupidities and then ad-
judge, having fed itself with the hope
that the people of other countries
can be handled as easily as the people
of Russia have been handled.

A dispatch from the seat of its dis-
cussions says that "the persecution
of Communists in the United States"
is the subject of much discussion
among the delegates. ZINOVIEV, of
the Soviet Central Committee, is in-
dignant because Communists are sent
to prison merely for adhering to their
cause.

As a matter of fact, this country is
more interested in keeping out Com-
munists than it is in boarding them
in its jails. It jailed one last Monday
because he smuggled himself back here
after he had been deported. It is not
at all interested in getting its hands
on Big Bill Harwood, who is now
reported to be starving with
20,000 other deluded men and women
with their children, members of his
colony in Siberia, and who instinc-
tively turns for help to the Relief Ad-
ministration of the United States,
the nation whose institutions he has
so often reviled.

Before they get too excited ZINOVIEV
and his friends might inquire
what the rest of the world thinks
about the state of freedom of thought
and action in Russia. After they
have ceased prosecution of the Social
Revolutionists and the Mensheviks,
after they have permitted free elec-
tions to the Soviets, after they have
abandoned censorship and released
their political prisoners, they may
turn to the consideration of what
America does to protect itself against
this particular sort of vermin.

The decision of the Court of Ap-
peals in the District of Columbia
against the constitutionality of the
minimum wage law for women en-
acted for the District by Congress
does not settle the question. The
case will be hurried into the United
States Supreme Court for its deci-
sion. But even a confirmatory judg-
ment against the minimum wage law
by the highest tribunal would not
settle the question, and in the opin-
ion of THE NEW YORK HERALD it
ought not to settle the question.

It is the conviction of this news-
paper that if necessary the nation
will write into its fundamental law
the principle that employers shall not
pay able-bodied workers of a given
productive capacity in a given classifi-
cation less than a fixed amount
known as the minimum wage, be-
cause it is not a sound practice and a
safe condition to have masses of our
population working for less money
than they can live on decently and
comfortably, not a sound practice
and a safe condition for labor, for
industry or for the State.

Both the immediate strength and
the ultimate life of the nation's eco-
nomic, social and moral being are in-
volved in this matter, because neither
the American standard of living nor
the American standard of achieve-
ment—and the one is inseparable from
the other—can become debased with-
out the complete demoralization of
the American spirit and the fatal col-
lapse of American supremacy.

It is true enough, as the court
says, that if a minimum wage law is
right for women it is right for men.
But what if it is? And it is true that
under existing constitutional pro-
visions if it is good law to fix a min-
imum wage it is good law to fix a
maximum wage, with the apparent
nullification of the right of contract
and of the liberty of the free citizen
to work at his chosen occupation and
on his own terms. But even those
points can be met by suitable legisla-
tion and individual action.

As a matter of fact, the minimum
wage is in operation in thousands of
American industries by agreement
and contract. And it seldom or never
slavishly holds all the workers of a
given labor class down to the min-
imum wage. The individual wage
earner is and can always remain a
free agent to work or not to work at
that minimum wage. The individual
employer is and can always remain a
free agent to pay more than the min-
imum wage to any worker, the higher

pay being based on his productive
efficiency or other merits.

The danger of the minimum wage,
in truth, is not that the individual
who is worth more than the min-
imum wage will be compelled to work
for the minimum and no more. He
can get more when he is worth it.
The danger is that the weakling, whether
from physical disability or from nat-
ural inefficiency, may not be able to
get or hold employment at a min-
imum wage that is too high, as far
as he is concerned, because he is not
worth it and cannot become worth
it. But, even in such cases, the law
could make provision for such eco-
nomic lame ducks rather than allow
them to starve for lack of employ-
ment.

As for the maximum wage in its
practical aspect, there never would
be any danger that it would be fixed
at too low a figure for private
industry by legislators elected to
office by the votes of the public. On
the other hand, the employer him-
self, governed by what he could hire
labor for, by the necessities of his
business and by the law of self-
preservation, would not, when he
could not, pay a maximum wage just
because the maximum wage was per-
missible under the law.

To safeguard the nation against
the economic and moral perils of
wages debased below the level that
is sound and right will be possible
for the sovereign will of the Amer-
ican people without shackling the
freedom of either the employee or
the employer in respect of anything
that is crucial. And one way or
another there will come such safe-
guarding beyond doubt.

Allies in Accord on Turkey.
The Kemalists have undoubtedly
discovered that they have misunder-
stood the temper of Europe. Opportu-
nists, as Turkish politicians always
are, they calculated upon a division
of the Powers which would per-
mit them to carry out their own
schemes of recovering Constantinople
and the delay of a peace conference.
Instead they find unity of action
between France and Great Britain,
an accord which will oppose KEMAL's
attempt to scrap the Mudania truce
and enter the Turkish capital in tri-
umph by driving out the Allied High
Commission.

KEMAL, and his advisers appar-
ently timed their maneuver ap-
parently under the new Musso-
lini Government and was deeply con-
cerned in its own internal affairs,
with no foreign policy as yet clearly
defined. Great Britain was in the
throes of an intense general election
contest which had been largely pre-
cipitated by the Near East con-
troversy, and the whole question re-
quired the utmost resources of skill
and diplomacy in its handling. At
the same time the Kemalists adroitly
injected into the situation the action
of their Assembly at Angora, by
which they did away with the Sul-
tanic and made the Caliphate an
elective office. They thus came to the
strains in the name of a new State
with all past agreements and treaties,
by their own representatives, entirely
wiped out.

It was on the face of things a good
gamble. But they put too much trust
in one part of BONAPARTE's state-
ment of policy and overlooked en-
tirely another part. While he de-
clared that he did not favor Great
Britain alone policing the world
and standing out solitarily against the
return of the Turk to Europe, he be-
lieved firmly with LYON GEORGE that
to have permitted the Turkish army
after the capture of Smyrna to enter
Constantinople would have been re-
garded throughout Islam as a defeat
of the British Empire and would have
involved the risk of outbreaks in In-
dia, massacres in Thrace and the re-
newal of war in the Balkans. There
was nothing in this to indicate that
BONAPARTE would stand any non-
sense from the Turks. And what is
more he will not; Lord CURZON is still
in the Cabinet and KEMAL should re-
member that it is his policies which
he is challenging.

Again, the situation in France, so
far as Turkey stands, is changed.
KEMAL himself is largely responsible
for this change. France has lost
much of its admiration for the Na-
tionalist leader, and Premier Poin-
caré has come in for considerable un-
favorable comment on his early at-
tempt to align the nation with Turkey.
KEMAL's contempt of allied counsel,
his insistence upon occupation of
controversed territory and his disre-
gard of agreements and treaties have
the French a mistrust of him. They
doubted if he would live up to the
promises which their representative,
FRANKLIN-BOUILLON, received at An-
gora. As a result, the French stood
with the British at the Mudania con-
ference. France joined in the in-
structions to the High Commissioner
at Constantinople to oppose, by
force if necessary, any attempt of
the Turks to violate the Mudania
agreement and it has sent a French
warship to the Dardanelles.

This new challenge brings in its
train all the perils which the Turk
calls to his aid in dealing with Eu-
rope. He threatens the position of
the British in Mesopotamia in retali-
ation for British opposition at the
straits and he questions the right of
the European in Asia Minor. He de-
mands the expulsion of Greeks from
Constantinople and its vicinity and
he speaks of the danger to the Brit-
ish and to other foreigners in Con-
stantinople not so much, as he ex-
pressed it, from the Kemalists them-
selves as from the fanaticism of the Mos-
lem inhabitants. There are more
than 1,000,000 non-Moslems in Con-
stantinople, and their fate in the
event of KEMAL's entrance into the

city would be a matter of deep con-
cern to the outside world.

The situation is one of grave peril.
There remains, though, to be seen
how much of bluff there is in this in-
sistence of KEMAL. He may think it
advisable to await the decision of a
peace conference rather than face a
united Europe. Europe in accord
against him supplies a new experi-
ence for the Turk.

Morgan G. Bulkeley.

The blood of the men who made
America great flowed in the veins
of MORGAN G. BULKELEY of Connecti-
cut, who at 85 died Monday night
at his home in Hartford. He came
from pioneering stock—the stock
that conquered a new country,
cleared the wilderness, unlocked the
treasures of forest, soil and mine.
Ever since 1634 Bulkeleys have been
tolling to develop the land. MORGAN
G. BULKELEY inherited from a long
line of forebears those qualities that
raised him to high place in business,
in politics, in the community life.

Men of the Bulkeley type know
their strength, know their ambi-
tions, know what they want and go
out to get it. He was not a boy
when the civil war began; he had
reached 24, and had been eight years
a worker, a producer, and was well
along the road toward material suc-
cess. But he dropped everything to
volunteer, enlisted in Brooklyn in
the Thirtieth New York and served
to the end of the war. When the
Union had been preserved by the iron
fist of BULKELEY and others like
him he returned to civil life, to
business, to politics.

The Republicanism of these ex-sol-
diers was a living, vibrant, burn-
ing faith. There was nothing feigned
about their devotion to the party
which came into being to hold the
Union together. Men who offered
their lives to preserve the nation did
not take their partisanship as a joke
or as a gentle intellectual diversion.
They were deeply convinced that the
welfare of the United States de-
pended on Republican control in
ward, city, State and nation, and they
set out to maintain that control.

In this unshakable belief in the
necessity for Republican party gov-
ernment will be found the key to
much of the political generalship of
the period in which BULKELEY
rugged, uncompromising, direct, was
a power in Connecticut public affairs.
He went to Hartford in 1872, on the
death of his father, and thereafter
was identified with the Aetna Life
Insurance Company, of which he was
president forty-three years, and was
conspicuous in State and national
politics. He was the exponent of vigor-
ous, straightforward, fighting methods
in politics, a practical man who knew
the ins and outs of party strife from
experience in the field.

He was Councilman and Mayor of
Hartford and Governor of Connecti-
cut by vote of the Legislature when
he failed to get a majority of the
votes cast at election. The politics
of Connecticut was in chaotic condi-
tion; Governor BULKELEY was vio-
lently assailed, passionately defended.
He used a crowbar to break into a
room in the Capitol when an at-
tempt was made to deny entrance to
him; Governor HILL of New York,
one of the most resourceful and
astute of Democrats, refused to rec-
ognize him; appropriations were held
up; and MORGAN G. BULKELEY
through it all did exactly what he
believed necessary and right in the
public interest.

In 1905 Governor BULKELEY was
elected to the United States Senate,
and with the expiration of his term
in 1911 his public career ended. He
was beaten for reelection by GEORGE
P. MCLEAN, who for the second time
came up for reelection yesterday.
When MCLEAN was elected in 1911
by the Connecticut Legislature a soli-
tary lawmaker voted for BULKELEY,
a hopeless ballot but a gesture of
defiance and a testimonial to stanch-
ness typical of the hard, uncomprom-
ising, determined men who fought
to win in the politics of that day.

A virile, typical American passed
when MORGAN G. BULKELEY died.

Who will deny the far reaching
power of the cinema when a motion
picture manufacturer from California
is able to lease the former home of
the late Austrian Emperor at Ischi?

New York city underwent its an-
nual scare based on predictions of vi-
olence at the polls, and as usual elec-
tion day passed without disorder.
Perhaps, however, the expectation of
brawls is not without good effect; a
city complacently looking forward to
uninterrupted peace might lapse into
a state of unpreparedness that would
invite riots.

Weather conditions are reported at
sixes and sevens all over the country.
What we need is a Society for Coor-
dination of the Weather with a sec-
retary to launch a Good Weather Week.

In a Down Town Street.
Here hides a bitter, brooding loneliness;
It is as though the street had lost its
soul.

The crowds still surge, the great
trucks rush and roll;
Over gray stones grown weary with the
stress
Of traffic seething like a restless sea,
And now beneath the din and roar one
hears

Not laughter but a sound akin to tears,
As though some one were sobbing cease-
lessly.

I had been glad that you were here no
more;
You were too perfect to have lingered
long
'Mid so much imperfection, yet to-
day,

Crossing this street where we both
walked of yore,
I heard a sigh, and not your old glad
song,
And wished that you had never
gone away.

ELIZABETH SCOLLARD.

Red Cross Teaching Begins.

Registration for the Autumn Classes
Is Now in Progress.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The
Teaching Center of the New York
county chapter of the Red Cross is reg-
istering pupils for its classes in food se-
lection, home nursing, first aid and the
Bible transcribing.

These classes are practically free, a
nominal fee of \$2.50 being charged to
cover cost of text books and clerical ex-
penses. A competent dietitian gives the
course in food selection, which covers
the digestive mechanism, food for the
adult man and woman, food for baby
and growing child, menus, food plans
and various food for the sick and
convalescent and food costs.

Instruction in home nursing is given
by a trained nurse and covers in fifteen
lessons such subjects as recognition of
symptoms, giving of medicine and other
remedies, bed making and bathing the
patient, sick diet, care of patients with
communicable diseases, care of the baby
and personal hygiene. A physician gives
instruction in first aid, while an
expert in Braille gives instruction in
transcribing books for the blind.

Classes are held twice a week dur-
ing the day or evening at the Teaching
Center headquarters, 24 Fifth avenue.
As soon as ten persons have registered
for a course instruction begins.

For information or to make ap-
plication to enter a class address the
Director, Red Cross Teaching Center,
24 Fifth avenue. Telephone SUYVESANT
1345.

FREDERICK FARLEY,
Director Teaching Center.
NEW YORK, November 7.

Automobilists Overlooked.

No Life Preservers Provided for
Their Use on Some Ferries.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Now
that the touring automobilist is about
to discontinue the trips to the Adirondack
Park, it is time to consider that some provision
for his personal safety and that of his
guests should be made. It occurs to me
that the managers of all ferriesboat car-
rying automobiles should provide life
preservers for those in automobiles
which should be available in case of an
accident.

An ordinary passenger on the ferry-
boat has access to life preservers under
the seats and over them, but nothing
of the kind is provided for those who
are in automobiles in the center of the
boat, and with less room to move about
in case of accident than the foot pas-
senger has.

It would not be unreasonable to ask
ferriesboat managers to install life pre-
servers at the sides of the gangways
where the automobile is obliged to re-
main during the journey on the ferry,
and the United States authorities should
see that something is done in this re-
gard.

JUDEx.
NEW YORK, November 7.

Farming Praised.

It Is Healthful For Not Only the
Mind but the Body Also.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Talking
recently with one of the successful
farmers in Pennsylvania he told me he
had very seldom had any failure in his
crops during his forty-five years of
farming. One secret of his marked suc-
cess he ascribed to the fact that he gave
his land, and another was chemistry
which he studied and followed from a
young man, applying the same to agri-
culture, for chemistry works continually
in every soil and subsoil.

The sun which ripens every vegetable
and fruit which is grown, filling those
with succulent nutriment, also paints
with beauty the violet and the rose. It
was never known where the man that
invented the plow was born nor where
he died, yet he has effected more happi-
ness in the world than the whole race
of heroes and of conquerors who have
drenched it with tears and fertilized it
with blood, and whose birth and parent-
age and education have been handed
down to us with a precision exactly pro-
portionate to the mischief they have
done.

From a moral point of view the life
of the agriculturist is the most to be
desired of any class of men, for such
a life is not only healthful to the mind,
but to the body also.

GEORGE ALBION JENNINGS.
BROOKLYN, November 8.

A Standard Oil Rent Bill.

Cost of Paying in Advance for Ninety-
nine Years Put at \$19,500,000.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In re-
gard to the loss the Standard Oil Com-
pany will suffer in ninety-nine years
from having to pay rent quarterly in
advance instead of at the end of each
quarter, I desire to submit the following:

Payment of \$42,500 on the first in-
stead of the last day of each quarter,
figured at 6 per cent, would show a
loss of \$337.50 when the second quar-
ter's rental became due, and if we com-
pound these losses quarterly at 6 per
cent, according to my figures the sum
would amount to more than three times
the estimated loss of \$5,500,000. That
is, in ninety-nine years the loss would
exceed \$19,500,000.

After digging into the problem for
several evenings I thoroughly agree with
the financier who, giving his mind to
the matter, has been heard to remark:
"Well, to my child he feels
that he would not have lived up to the
promises which their representative,
FRANKLIN-BOUILLON, received at An-
gora. As a result, the French stood
with the British at the Mudania con-
ference. France joined in the in-
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at Constantinople to oppose, by
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stantinople not so much, as he ex-
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selves as from the fanaticism of the Mos-
lem inhabitants. There are more
than 1,000,000 non-Moslems in Con-
stantinople, and their fate in the
event of KEMAL's entrance into the

Harvard Law Prize Goes to Briton

William W. Buckland, Regius Professor of Civil Law at
Cambridge University, England, Is Winner.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—William
W. Buckland, regius professor of
civil law at Cambridge University, Eng-
land, has been awarded the Ames Prize,
given by the faculty of the Harvard
Law School at intervals of four years
to the author of "the most meritorious
law book or legal essay written in the
English language and published not less
than one or more than five years before
the award." The winning volume was
"A Textbook of Roman Law," published
in 1921.

The Ames Prize consists of a bronze
medal and a leave from Harvard for the
winner. Buckland, who is regius profes-
sor of law at Cambridge, was educated at
Trinity College, Cambridge, where he
received his B.A. in 1884. He became a barrister of the
Inner Temple, was appointed law lec-
turer at Cambridge in 1895 and tutor
in 1903, and the holder of many honors.
He has written a number of books on
Roman law.

He is the second man from Cambridge
University to win the Ames Prize, the
award for 1904 having gone to Frederic
William Maitland. The other winners
since the establishment of the prize have
been: Dr. John F. Maitland of North-
western University Law School, who
won it in 1902; John W. Salmond, Soli-
citor-General of New Zealand, 1910;
Samuel C. Well of San Francisco, 1914;
and Prof. Ernest Freund of the Uni-
versity of Chicago, 1918. Two of these
men, Dean Wigmore and Mr. Well, were
graduates of the Harvard Law School.

Among winners of the Ames Prize in the
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and
Sciences is John Nicholas Brown of
Newport, R. I., the "Baby Brown" of
years ago and the hero of many adventu-
res as a youngster. Brown's child-
hood was surrounded with the most
elaborate protection and everything was
done to make his life happy.

As a small child he saw most of the
Old World, so the winning of a John
Harvard fellowship for travel and study
meant little to him. He felt that it was
his duty to provide him an opportunity to browse
in libraries and other places of educa-
tional renown abroad.

The Addison Brown Prize of \$200 for
the best essay by a student of the Har-
vard Law School on some designated
subject of maritime or private interna-
tional law has been won by S. A. Hart-
grove of South Bend, Ind., who graduated
from the University of Washington in
1916 and from the Harvard Law School
last June. The subject assigned for the
competition was, "When does title to a
prize pass?"

Nineteen scholarships and fellowships
have been awarded to men in the Har-
vard Graduate School of Arts and
Sciences. The Harvard Law School has
F. Fieser of Columbus, Ohio; the Elkan
Naumburg fellowship in music to V. G.
Thompson of Kansas City; the George
E. Brown fellowship in law to H. C. Whittier
of Whittier, Cal.; the Shattuck scholar-
ship to H. C. Whittier of Whittier, Cal.

Autumn Leaves.
Across the aging leaves of autumn hill
The swarms of leaves that flutter by
With still
Gay feet, then rest from their wild
flying
Within a quiet spot where grasses nod,
Are little flaming messengers from God
That cry: Oh, what is lovelier than
dying!

GLADYS BRANT.

Old Ties as Fuel.
Evidently the Public Does Not Ap-
preciate Their Value.